

that the article had been shipped on or about February 20, 1918, by the Whittemore Elevator Co., Emory Junction, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in large part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 9, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be separated by the United States marshal, the sound and merchantable portion of the hay, fit for feeding purposes, to be sold at public auction and the portion unfit for feeding purposes to be destroyed or sold as bedding for stock.

J. R. Riggs, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6705. Misbranding of Ahra Hog Health Compound. U. S. * * * v. 12 Boxes and 12 Boxes of Ahra Hog Health Compound. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9044, 9045. I. S. Nos. 8160-p, 8161-p. S. Nos. C-897-898.)

On May 31, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 12 boxes of Ahra Hog Health Compound at Missouri City, Mo., and 12 boxes of said article at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 7, 1918, by the American Hog Raisers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Ahra Hog Health Compound (It costs less than 50¢ to keep a hog healthy nine months)" (Directions) "An infectious disease like hog cholera or swine plague you can prevent the actual development or spreading of any of these diseases very easily and cheaply by the systematic weekly use of Ahra Hog Health Compound."

Analyses of samples taken from the consignments showed that the product consisted essentially of sulphur, asafoetida, copperas, Glauber's salt, and charcoal.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels, deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was composed of ingredients capable of producing the above-quoted therapeutic effects claimed for it on the label and in the directions, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On July 11, 1918, and July 23, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. Riggs, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture,*

6706. Adulteration and misbranding of beet meal. U. S. * * * v. 333 Sacks of Alleged Beet Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9046. I. S. No. 8242-p. S. No. C-899.)

On May 29, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 333 sacks, each containing 100 pounds of alleged beet meal, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 31, 1917, by the Garden City Milling Co., Garden City, Kans., and transported from the